THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

LIBRA OF TH BOMB BRANC OF TH ROYAL ASIATIC

VOLUME XXXIV. NUMBER 14. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1887. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH MARCH.

"One main security for the dignity and the efficiency of the House of Commons used to be," observes the *Times*, "the respect universally paid to the Chair by members of all parties and all ranks. The Speaker exercised a power with which that of no president of any other Legislative Assembly could be for a moment compared, but it was a power based upon moral rather than legal foundations. It was one of those ideal creations which must 'feel a stain like a wound.' When a body of Irish representatives set themselves deliberately to break down the authority of the Chair, it was impossible not to feel grave misgivings as to the future. Mr. Peel became Speaker at a critical time. His suave and stately bearing, his dignified impartiality and his force of character checked the progress of Parliamentary anarchy. Unfortunately, two general elections, rapid changes of Government, and the disintegration of the Liberal Party have let faction loose in the House of Commons. A large section of the Opposition, soured by defeat, have learnt to mitigate the conduct of the Parnellites, and perhaps, to better their instruction. What is still more serious is the change of demeanour towards the Speaker among some English and Scotch members, and at least in one instance, on the front opposition bench. Mr. Gladstone himself is always deferential to the Chair, but some of his followers prefer to emulate the independent spirit of Mr. Healy or Dr. Tanner. This may be merely a question of manners, though we are afraid it is something more. Even if it be simple rudeness it is mischievous enough, and those who are concerned for the credit and permanence of Parliamentary government, as well as those who have the interests of the Liberal Party at heart, ought to look to it in time."

AN interesting report has been drawn up, by order of the German Ministry for War, on the marching capabilities of the different European armies. It appears that the length of each step taken by a Russian soldier, according to regulations, is seventy-one centimetres; by the German eighty; by the French, Austrian, Italian, Belgian, Swedish, and Swiss, seventy-five The Italian soldier does 120 steps in a minute, the French from 112 to 116, the German 115, the Austrian 118, and the Belgian 110. An Italian regiment marches at the rate of ninety metres in a minute, a German regiment eighty-nine, an English eighty-eight, and a French eighty-six.

THE Government of India has pronounced against the practice of appointing members of the Civil Service to the posts of Directors of Public Instruction, and expressed a strong opinion that such posts should be given to men trained in the Education Department. In an order to provincial Governments which has been published at Madras, the Governor-General in Council "has no hesitation in expressing his concurrence in the view that, as a rule, officers who are candidates for the post of Director of Public Instruction should undergo training both in the professorial and inspectorial branches of the service." And further, "the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, failing a qualified officer in the local service, the ducational services of other local Governments and Administrations should be deemed available for the selection of an officer as Director before recourse is had to officers who do not belong to the Educational Department."

MRS. CRAWORD, the well-known correspondent of the *Daily News* and *Truth*, stated that the Czar paid an *incognito* visit to Paris some time ago, and she now propesies that probably he will soon be in the French capital again. The object of such a visit would be to strengthen France in refusing an explanation in reply to demands for a promise of neutralityshould war break out between Russia and Austria Mrs. Crawford tells a very curious story of thenanner in which the despatches are stolen by the successful spies of different Governments. General Slobeloff's despatch box was once rifled while he was passing from Germany on his way to France. Baron Mohrenheim was once cheated of important documents while he was travelling in Italy. He engaged a compartment where he could be alone, but, on the train stopping for five minutes at the station, a man threw himself into the corner, drawing his hat over his eyes. The Ambassador told him to go. He refused to do so. A scuffle took place, and the intruder was pushed on to the platform; but, when the Baron went to his papers, he found that they were gone. The Grand Duchess Vladimir was once chosen as the Ambassador of the Czar to France, and was carrying a docume[illegible] her girdle, but at a French railway refreshment [illegible] where apparently no one was present, but h[illegible]te and the railway waiters, and the railway [illegible], the despatch was removed from her. [illegible]al Ignatieff, who is an old bird, used to sit on th[illegible]hest in the hotel where his papers were, and he had also beside him an electric bell which he could ring in case of an attempt to rob him.

TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH.

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, there is no doubt that the Emperor William is far from enjoying his usual good health. His Majesty has ceased appearing at the famous corner window of the Palace as the guard marches past, and but rarely goes for a drive in the Thier Garten. The Emperor did not attend, as in former years, the Court balls. Dr. von Lauer, his assistant physician, positively told the Crown Prince that it would have been most dangerous for the Emperor to be present at the Court balls. This does not, however, imply that any immediate danger is imminent. His Majesty continues to confer with the ministers, to receive the newly-appointed officers of the guard, and was even present for two hours at a small reception given the other day. The Emperor has most deeply felt the unfavourable result of the elections in Alsace-Lorraine, because he had returned from his visit to those provinces last summer with great confidence in their loyalty.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* hears, "on good authority, that in view of the threatening attitude of Russia the Chinese Government are sending considerable reinforcements to the Kashgar district."

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has adopted a good method of dealing with laggards who have failed to send in their reports in time. Without special direct "wigs," there is a notice published in the *Gazette*, intimating that "the following annual reports, due on dates named, have not yet been received." Then follow the names of the reports, the dates when due, from whom due, and to whom due.

"THERE are," the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says on Feb. 25, "incessant reports of war preparations in Russia. The *Levant Herald* says that 300,000 men are being collected at Kieff. In Russian Poland, the Government is accepting army contract tenders from Jews, which is quite an unusual thing. The rolling-stock of the Ivangorod Dabrova Railway has been so increased that troops could now be carried over the line at the rate of 20,000 men a day. The fortifications in Russian Poland are being armed with Gatlings and five-barelled Nordenfelt rifle-calibre mitrailleuses. More than 600 Gatlings are already in hand. They are manufactured at St. Petersburg by the firm of Nobel. Rapid-shooting shell guns of 47 and 57 millimetres calibre are also being manufactured for the Russian Government by the firms of Hotchkiss and Nordenfelt."

THERE is, it would seem, still some interesting anthropological discoveries to be made in Europe by an enterprising Gulliver. Professor Marazta, while voyaging in search of the marvellous, has found in a Pyrenean valley a race of little people none of whom are more than four feet high, and who are known among their neighbours as Nanos. Judged by the standards of other nations, the Nanos are not beautiful; for they all have red hair, their eyes are oblique, their noses flat, and their teeth project, while their faces are as broad as they are long. But they greatly admire one another, and never marry out of the clan. Education is not a feature of the Nano community. None of the Nanos can count, but most of them know their own names, and some can remember those of their parents.

ONE of the few survivors of the Grand Army of Napoleon Bonaparte recently died at Gaillon at the age of ninety years. Enlisting in a light infantry regiment in 1811, he saw considerable service under the orders of Napoleon, and took part in the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded. He afterwards took part in the operations of the heroic Brigade of the Loire, and in 1816 re-enlisted in one of the regiments of the Royal Guards. To the last he remained faithful to the Emperor, and several little trifles associated with his name that remained in the old soldier's possession became almost objects of worship. During the last few years his most cherished decoration was the St. Helena medal, and this, he begged when on his death-bed, should be pinned upon his breast as he lay in his coffin, and be buried with him—a wish that was carried out by his relations.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH.

AN Australian protests, in the columns of a London paper, against the practice followed by the Home authorities of making the colonies the receptacle of the failures and ne'er-do-wells of the old country. "A battered lord, who has gambled away his fortune, and wrecked what little honour nature had provided him, has to disappear from society, and what is more convenient than to appoint him a colonial Governor? A House of Commons bore, a champion bill-broker, has to be got out of the way, and, too poor to accept a peerage, he is forthwith made comfortable with a West Australian Attorney-Generalship. A Dublin Castle official cannot conceal a manly sympathy for certain transgressors of the law. His retirement becomes necessary, and straightway he is sent to legislate for us poor devils. A baronet is hounded out of society, and the papers which proclaim his unequalled turpitude, find consolation in the announcement of his approaching departure from these shores, to have his moral fœtor rendered aseptic in the fragrant shade of the eucalyptus. The Discharged Criminals' Aid Society, who meet prisoners on their liberation, where do they hope to smuggle the liberated off to? Australia." "The doctors", the correspondent remarks, "are the worst offenders," and he suggests that instead of the next ship-load of incurables being sent to Australia they should be despatched to Italy in exchange for her organ grinders.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for holding a grand Fancy Fair on an extensive scale in Bombay next cold season, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, to help towards the erection of lecture rooms and quarters for probationer nurses who are being trained in Midwifery at the Cama Hospital. Mr. Cama has kindly promised Rs. 15,000 towards the building, and about Rs. 12,000 more is estimated to be required. Her Excellency Lady Reay is herself superintending the arrangements for the Bazar, and there is every reason to expect that it will be a complete success.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has sanctioned the foundation of sixty Jubilee Scholarships for the encouragement of education among the Mahomedans.

THE Government party in Germany scored a decided victory in obtaining assent to the Army Bill in the Reichstag. There was no regular debate, and the Bill was passed on a second reading by a Majority of 247 to 20. No less than 83 members refrained from voting.

LORD Cross, a correspondent to the *Bombay Gazette* informs us, carried through the Nagpur-Bengal scheme in the face of strenuous opposition in the India Office, to which the two Stracheys are no strangers. The departments generally have gained rather than lost under the new Government, the administration being marked by a desire to improve the machinery and reform abuses. The endeavour to arouse enthusiasm for the Imperial Institute has not been successful, but money is coming in under judicious, or rather injudicious, pressure. The unfortunate letter in which Sir William Ponsonby brought the Queen's name into the list of canvassers, has given rise to much criticism, and one ingenious joker has suggested that funds might be raised for the Institute if Sir William would induce her Majesty to sell the Koh-i noor.

IT is said that an hour before the recent frightful earthquake in the Riviera, horses, dogs, and birds were almost palsied with fear.

A LADY is now living near Derby, in her 101st year, who distinctly remembers the execution of Louis XVI, which occurred nintey-four years ago, and is probably the only person in the world whose recollection goes so far back.

THE Emperor of China is the shortest monarch in the world, being only five feet tall. The Emperor William of Germany is the tallest, being just six feet; the Emperor of Russia is nearly six feet. Is there any moral significance attached to these facts?

WITH reference to the arrangements to be made for the subordinate medical service required for Burmah, a scheme is said to have been proposed by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, fixing the pay of the Assistant Surgeon at Rs. 200 per mensem to commence with, that of the Native Doctors at Rs. 60 a month, with the special proviso that one year of actual service will count as two years' service, or in other words, 7½ years' actual service will entitle a subordinate medical officer in Burmah to one-third pension. The authorities of the Medical College and the Campbell Medical School have made some suggestions, and the proposed scheme is now under the consideration of the Government.

THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH.

A CIRCULAR letter, from which we extract the following, has been issued by the Registrar of the Madras University to all Examiners:—"To ensure as far as possible the punctual publication of the results of the examinations for the future, the Syndicate have resolved to request all examiners and Assistant Examiners to undertake in writing to forward their marks to the Tabulator or the Chairman of the group within the time specified for the purpose, and in case of their failing so to do, a reduction of Rupees 20 from their remuneration will be made for each day by which the prescribed period is exceeded". What will be said of such a Circular, if addressed to the examiners of the Calcutta University, we can easily guess, but any way we should like to see it tried here.

IT is intended to celebrate the Jubilee at Liverpool by an Imperial Exhibition to be opened in May next. It is proposed to portray in a practical manner the victories of peace and war during her Majesty's reign. These victories will be illustrated by courts which will show (1) the immense progress of the Colonies and India; (2) the victories of war arranged chronologically; (3) the results of explorations; (4) life-saving apparatus; (5) machinery, mechanical engineering, and agricultural implements; and (6) trade manufactures and industries from Liverpool itself. The Colonial and Indian courts will exemplify the flora and fauna of the several Colonies and of India, their cereal and mineral products, and the literature having reference to each country. It is claimed that the building is the finest in England since the great Exhibition of 1851.

"THE Nizam's Government," says the *Madras Times*, "is at present engaged in discussing the neglected state of the Telingana country and the best means of reclaiming the vast tracts of land in it now overgrown with forest, and bringing them under cultivation by repairing and utilising the minor irrigation works executed almost a century ago by the Mogul Emperors, supplementing those, where necessary, by fresh irrigation works to be undertaken by loans raised from Companies upon debentures guaranteed by the Hyderabad State."

MR. H. S. KING, M. P., who has taken in hand the cause of the Uncovenanted Service, elicited in the House of Commons, from the Under-Secretary of State for India, some interesting information in connection with that cause. He asked the Under-Secretary whether he could state the total amount of pensions paid in England for Indian services during the past financial year, distinguishing the totals paid respectively to retired Covenanted Civilians, Military officers, and officers of the Uncovenanted Service; whether the pensions of Indian Covenanted Civilians and Military officers were fixed and paid in sterling currency; whether all Uncovenanted Service pensioners drawing their pay in England were paid in rupees at the rate of exchange fixed between the Treasury and the Secretary of State: and what was the total sum in rupees of Uncovenanted Service pensions paid in England during the last financial year. Sir J. Gorst replied as follows: The total amount of pensions paid in England for Indian services in 1885-86 was 2,032,905l., made up thus:—Covenanted Civilians, 428,817l., Military Officers 14,595.9?1; officers of the Uncovenanted Service, £81,219; others (*i. e.* High Court Judges, Indian Navy, Bengal Pilot Service,) 63,2761, The pensions of Covenanted Civilians and Military Officers are fixed and paid in sterling currency. Uncovenanted Service pensioners who elect to draw their pensions in England are paid at the rate of exchange annually fixed between the Treasury and the Secretary of State, except in a few cases in which pensions fixed in sterling have been specially granted. Excluding these special pensions, the total sum in rupees of Uncovenanted pensions paid in England during 1885-86 was Rs. 9,20,000.

FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL.

A COUNCIL of Regency has been appointed in Jhind, during the minority of the young Rajah, in accordance with an agreement of long standing. In 1858 the Maharajah of Pattialla and the Rajahs of Nabha and Jhind united in soliciting from the Indian Government a general permission to inflict capital punishment—they had been deprived of the power of life and death after the Sutlej Campaign; secondly, in the event of minority in any one of the three houses, a voice in the appointment of regency; thirdly, in default of a male issue to either of the Chiefs, the privilege of adoption, or should a Chief die without either male issue or an adopted heir, that the other two Chiefs should elect a successor from his family; fifthly, that no women should be admitted into the Council of Regency, or participate in affairs of State, or be suffered to address complaints of any sort to the British Government. All these requests were granted; with the one exception, that Government refused to bind itself never to interfere on behalf of a Chief's female relations. The first occasion for putting into practice the arrangement for appointing a Council of Regency—which was to consist of three members, appointed jointly by the British Agent and the two surviving Phulkian Chiefs, was when Maharajah Narindar Sing of Pattiala died.

ENQUIRER asks the Editor of the *Statesman* when the Central Text-book Committee report for 1886 is to be published, and "to what extent the reports of this Committee influence the officers of the offices of the Inspectors of Schools who publish lists of text books?" As to the first we can safely say—just after the Greek Calends, and as regards the second—*nil*. The Committee is kept up not for work, but as a buffer for the Education Department and is fostered like step-child.

WE wonder who can this "Rajendralala Mitra" be who informs the *Statesman* that the word "Baboo" owes its origin to the combination of two Hindi words?" He certainly cannot be the illustrious Doctor.

GENERAL BOULANGER, French Minister of War, has just issued a circular to the commanders of all French Army Corps that for the future officers are not to be allowed to have any foreigner, male or female, in their households employed as servants, governesses, tutors or otherwise. The reason for that decision is that it has been discovered that the governess of the children of General Davoust, Commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps at Lyons, is the wife of a Prussian officer quartered at Neufbrisach, close to the French frontier.

THE *Madras Mail* repeats the statement that a peremptory despatch has been received by the Madras Government from Lord Cross ordering the immediate closing of the local gunpowder factory.

THE English papers say there seems to be no doubt that the German Government has secretly taken some preliminary steps to prepare for a rapid mobilisation, and is now ready to act promptly in any eventuality.

THE *Birmingham Owl* says that, a correspondent having sent to the poet Browning a copy of the leading artcle in the *Daily Mail* of Friday, the 3rd inst., entitled, 'Is it Poetry?' has received the following characteristic and trenchant reply:—19, Warwick-crescent, W., 10th February, 1887. Dear Sir,—I am sure you mean very kindly, but I have had too long an experience of the inability of the human goose to do other than cackle when benevolent, and hiss when malicious, and no amount of goose criticism shall make me lift a heel against what waddles behind it.—Believe me, dear Sir, yours very sincerely, Robert Browning.

Debrett has the following curious note in the editorial preface to its 174th issue, just to hand.—The use or abuse of "pet" names is likely to throw difficulties in the way of future genealogists. In proof of this, several ladies of position have recently been married under sobriquets that do not bear the slightest resemblance to their baptismal names! Again another source of trouble will arise from the unwise attempts that are being made by a not insignificant number of persons to ignore, or to vary, the designations of their ancestors (male and female) who bore Christian names that are now considered unfashionable.

SATURDAY, 2ND APRIL.

THE steno-telegraph, says *Engineering*, results from the combination of the mechanical steno-graph and the telegraph. As to the speed of sending, 400 words per minute can be transmitted on lines up to 350 kilometres long; that is to say, 24,000 words per hour with two keys. On lines of 650 kilometres 280 words per minute, or 16,000 to 17,000 words per hour; and on lines of 900 kilometres 200 words per minute, or 12,000 words per hour. The steno-telegraph permits of a speech being transmitted as it is delivered. For example, a speech commenced in Paris at 2 p. m. could be set in type at Marseilles ten minutes later, and that without a relay and by a single wire. In short, the speech could be circulated at Marseilles as quickly as at Paris, although these cities are 360 kilometres apart. Probably no existing telegraph operated by only two keys affords this rapidity of transmission. Operators require about six months to telegraph at the rate of 150 to 200 words per minute; and the printed record can be read after fifteen days' practice.

LETTERS received in Berlin from St. Petersburg state that the military conspiracy which was recently discovered there appears to be more serious than was at first supposed. The official investigation into the affair still continues. Up to the present time there have been arrested in St. Petersburg five officers of the Marine Corps, two Marine Guards, two members of the Pauloff and two of the Constantinoff Cadet Corps, two members of the Corps of Pages, and two cadets of the Artillery School. Arrests continue to be made also in the interior at Woronesh, Charkoff, and Kieff. It is stated that one officer has already been hanged at Schlusselburg as the ringleader. The object of the conspiracy was, it is said, to arouse discontent among the soldiers and the fleets on account of the peaceful policy of the Government.

THE chief locality of the Ceylon pearl fishery is a bank about 20 miles long, 10 or 12 miles from shore, opposite to the villages of Condatchy and Arippo on the northern coast. The season of the fishery lasts about three months, commencing at the beginning of February, and is carried on under Government regulations. The boats employed are open, and vary in size from 10 to 15 tons burden, they put out at night, usually at 10o'clock, on a signal gun being fired from the fort of Arippo, and make for the Government guard vessel, which is moored on the bank, and serves the double purpose of a guard and a lighter-ship. The divers are under the direction of a manager, who is called the Adappanar, and they are chiefly Tamils and Moors from India. For each diver there is provided a diving stone, weighing about 30 pounds which is fastened to the end of a rope long enough to reach the bottom, and having a loop made for the man's foot; and in addition to this, a large net work basket, in which to place the pearl oysters as he collects them. These are hung over the sides of the boat; and the diver placing his foot in the loop attached to the stone, liberates the coils of the rope, and with his net basket rapidly descends to the bottom.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S remarks, in this utilitarian age, on gratuitous teaching will be greatly valued in India, where imparting instruction gratuitously has for ages been considered as the sacred duty of our learned men. Presiding at a recent meeting of the Social and Political Education League in London, Mr. Harrison said:—"It was practically impossible to give any adequate remuneration for really good teaching. True knowledge was priceless; the teacher must have been taught by a thousand influences and long generations of teachers; and, who would say whence came that idea, or what that particular thought was worth, or how much per hour ought to be paid for good advice? The forming of a mind, the fortifying of a human soul, had no market price, and was best when freely bestowed. Those who had been taught ought, by the laws of the chivalry of culture, to teach. It was said that people were apt not to value that for which they did not pay; that the work which was not paid for was not well done. There were no doubt cases where this statement held good; but no money would buy a competent Prime Minister, or an Archbishop of Canterbury, or could really compensate a good teacher. He had no objection to paid lecturers in their proper place, but all knew how strong was the inducement for a paid lecturer to amuse rather than to instruct. The teacher ought to be in a position of the higher and wiser helping the weaker and less instructed; and no sophistry or convention could obscure that truth."

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1887.

SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY.

Le roi est mort; vive le roi. This saying, or rather a loose Bengali paraphrase of it, was resonant in Calcutta on Saturday last. It gave expression to the feeling of the Hindu public of the town on the resignation of Sir Rivers Thompson, and the assumption of the reins of the Bengal Government by Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley. Of Sir Rivers, we have, in three successive issues, said all that we thought proper and necessary, and now that he has left our country it is not expedient to say any thing more, except when occasion arises. We make the reservation because for some time to come current topics of the day will necessitate references to his career for purposes of comparison and history, and we shall not fail to do what we think expedient, and the fact of Sir Rivers' retirement will not in any way check our remarks. Historical personages must be prepared for such references at all times, and no one can claim immunity on the ground of his being absent from the country. We go much further; we cherish no respect for the silly, old-womanish maxim of *de mortuis nil nisi bonum.* It is absurd on the face of it, and the world does not care for it. Were it otherwise, history would never have recorded the career of Nero, nor described the pyramids of human heads which a Tamerlane or a Nadir raised in India. The only principle we respect is to stick strictly to truth, and never to depart a hair's breadth beyond it. However, the present is no occasion for any discussion on the subject.

Of Sir Steuart, it is gratifying to us to say that his antecedents are entirely in his favor, and that we can tender to him our respectful and cordial greetings in perfect sincerity. His father, William Butterworth Bayley, passed his entire official carreer in this country in a manner that earned for him the highest consideration of Government and the respect and gratitude of the teeming millions that came under his sway. For some months, he acted as the Governor General in Council on the retirement of Lord Amherst. (March 13 to July 4, 1828.) Henry Vincent Bayley, the eldest brother of Sir Steuart, took a deep interest in Indian education, and was a Judge of the Sudder Dewany Adalat for many years. Sir Edward Clive Bayley, a cousin of Sir Steuart, also spent his entire official life in this country and left a name which is lovingly cherished by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. For several years, he held a seat in the Supreme Council, and was once offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North Western Provinces, which he declined on account of his failing health. He held office in almost all the grades of the Civil Service, and to every post he brought a frank, honest, straightforward conduct, and an unswerving devotion to impartiality, which always commanded the highest respect. He added to his high official acquirements an amount of mastery in literary and historical learning which placed him in the front rank among oriental scholars. Sir Steuart arrived here in March, 1856, and, after passing in one language, assumed office as Assistant Magistrate and Collector on November 7 of that year. In the following year he was transferred to Behar, and then successively to Kalaroa and Baruipur Sub-Divisions. Vested with the powers of a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in November, 1859, he officiated for a short time as Joint Magistrate at Patna and Shahabad, and rose to the rank of an Officiating Magistrate in June 1861. From December, 1862, to May, 1868, he was employed, under different designations, as a junior secretary in the Bengal Office. In December, 1868, he got the substantive rank of a Collector and Magistrate, and worked in that capacity at Patna for a few months and then officiated as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot. On January 29, 1871, he was transferred to officiate as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, whence, after about a year, he came to Patna as Commissioner, and held that highly responsible and important office, perhaps the most important of all the Commissionerships in the Bengal Presidency, for several years. He greatly distinguished himself by his administration of the famine operations of 1874. It was his thorough knowledge of famine work that led to his being appointed Personal Assistant to Lord Lytton during the Madras Famine. On return from furlough, on October 10, 1876, he reverted to the Bengal Secretariat, but for only a short time, being soon after promoted to the Secretariat of the Government of India, where he worked successively in the Finance, the Public Works, and the Home Departments. The record of his services shows that his next advancement was to the Chief Commissionership of Assam which he held till February, 1881, officiating for a little over four months as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal during the time that Sir Ashley Eden was employed as President of the Army Commission in 1879. From Assam he was transferred to the First Class Residency at Hyderabad, (February 25 to September, 1881), whence, after a short privilege leave, he entered the Supreme Council on May 9, 1882.

From the above statement it will be seen that, like most able officers in the Civil Service, he has had a great deal of knocking about from place to place, officiating in a great number of offices, and often for only a short time at each place. The longer periods of his services were in the Bengal Secretariat, in the Behar Division, and in the Supreme Council. But to every post, whether officiating or permanent, he brought an amount of zeal, activity, ability, and business habit which secured to him high credit. He was preeminently an able officer, and few could take the shine out of him in the Service to which he belonged. The crucial test of a really and thoroughly impartial officer in the Civil Service comes when he has to deal with disputes between men of his own race and the people of this country, and such a test was brought to bear upon Sir Steuart when he was Commissioner of the Behar Division. Indigo and rent disputes came to a head in the Northern Districts, and it must be said to his credit that the trial brought him out scathless. This test applied to his predecessor during his consulship in Bengal, found him totally wanting. We may with every reason hope that, in the wider sphere of a satrapy, Sir Steuart Bayley will prove as successful as he was in a Commissioner's Division. His suave and stately bearing, his thorough impartiality, his hereditary force of character, will enable him not only to keep clear of the rock which shattered the reputation of Sir Rivers Thompson, but to allay race antagonism, to put down class feeling, to pour oil on troubled waters, and thereby to restore peace and harmony among the different sections of the very heterogeneous community which people the provinces which he has undertaken to govern. The task is an arduous one; it will demand an amount of caution, prudence, and firmness, of sympathy, impartiality and rectitude of purpose which does not often fall to the lot of rulers; but we sincerely hope and trust that he will not be unequal to this high standard of statesmanship, and that when he retires from Bengal after the full period of his Government he will take with him the highest feeling of gratitude from his subject people. His father and cousin succeeded in doing so, and there should be no reason why, if he tried, he would not be equally successful. He has left a cherished name among the people of Behar, and it is to be wished that he should do so likewise in the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal. The position of the Native Press, constantly watching the interests of the people it represents, obliges its conductors more often to criticise than to laud the actions of our rulers, but the objective of the two parties is the same. The Indian publicists as earnestly desire to promote the security, success, and advancement of the British Raj as do our rulers. They yield to none in their loyalty to the throne of our gracious sovereign. Their standpoint may be different, and the plans they suggest may not always be the soundest; but they mean no harm. As far as we are concerned, we can assure Sir Steuart most sincerely that it is more gratifying to us to praise than to blame, and we shall exert our utmost to judge of his actions with every consideration and allowance for the arduous nature of his task and the difficulty of his position. With this assurance, we offer him our most cordial welcome.

FORCED LABOUR.

WE are glad to observe that Mr. De Lisle has given notice that he will ask the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons whether *Begar* or Forced Labour was still compulsory in Kulu in the Punjab, although ordered to be discontinued since last August; whether the Assistant Commissioner has issued an order compelling the Zemindars of Kulu to carry the Road Overseer's baggage without any remuneration whatever; and whether other subordinate officials enjoy the same privilege.

The British public should know that the system of *Begar* or Forced labour is not confined to Kulu in the Punjab; it prevails more or less throughout the Upper Provinces. Indeed, this accursed system is an established and recognised institution in Northern India. It was in full force under Muhammadan rule, and the British Government has acquiesced in its continuance. Mussulmans who see nothing wrong in slavery could not, of course, be expected to realise that no person ought to be compelled to work against his will. Our enlightened English rulers have no doubt recognised *in theory* the right of every subject of the British Crown to absolute freedom of his person; and section 374 of the Indian Penal Code makes the impressment of labour a penal offence. But this law, like so many other good laws enacted by our benevolent Government, is more honoured in the breach than in the observance thereof. In spite of that provision carriage and labour are openly impressed whenever necessary. No official from the Viceroy to the head constable downwards marches from one place to another without impressment of labour and carriage. *Begar* is, indeed, resorted to by the very officials who are charged with the administration of criminal justice, and their superiors connive at it. In the cold weather when Commissioners, Collectors and Sub-divisional Officers go out on tour, the Tehsildar in the Upper Provinces and the Police Inspector in Bengal are ordered to get together the required number of coolies and carts. The Tehsildar or Police Inspector who fails to do this is declared unfit for his post, and incurs the grave displeasure of his official superiors. He *must* furnish the required number of carts and coolies,—no matter how. The same thing is done in a very large scale when regiments march from one part of the country to another. Those who have spent some time in India outside the presidency towns and metropolitan districts know very well to what extent the system of *Begar* prevails in the country. Poor cultivators, or their hired labourers, while employed on field work, are forcibly taken away at a time when their absence means the loss of their crops. Even the domestic servants of private individuals, who have occasion to go out on their master's errands, are not unfrequently arrested by Tehsil "Chaprasis" or police constables, and carried to the Saheb's camp to work as porters. Carts going along the road are seized and taken to the Tehsili. Such sights can always be seen in the Mofussil, more especially in the Upper Provinces in the cold weather when District Officials go out on tour and regiments march from one station to another.

The evils resulting from the system of *Begar*, serious at all times, are increased a thousand fold in times of war. It is impossible to form an edequate conception of the oppression and hardship which were inflicted on the people in the upper Provinces, in 1878-80, in the process of collecting coolies, carts, baggage, animals, drivers &c., for despatch to the front. Tehsil chaprasis, and police constables were let loose with orders to *pakro* camels, mules, carts and *kahars*; and the way in which the orders were carried out may be better imagined than described. Men who did not, through fear of being caught, go out were actually snatched away from their homes amidst the lamentations and cries of their mothers, wives and children as if they were so many criminals for whose arrest warrants had been issued.

The Anglo-Indian official and his organs in the Press, while admitting that the law recognises the right of any subject of Her Majesty of whatever race to absolute freedom of the person, contends that forced labour is a necessity of Indian locomotion. They assume that carriage and labour cannot be procured for the public service in this country without impressment. They argue that carts, baggage, animals and coolies must be got together some how and at reasonable prices and that compulsion is absolutely necessary for this purpose. Section 274 of the Indian PenalCode should be repealed. It is really very strange how readily Englishmen, even Englishmen calling themselves Liberals, forget after a short residence in India, the fundamental principle of Liberalism—namely, the right inherent in every rational being of immunity from all interference with his acts which do not affect others in any way. We emphatically deny that the administration of the country cannot be carried on without having recourse to *Begar*. We do not understand why, unless under exceedingly exceptional circumstances, it should be necessary to impress carriage or labour at all. The lot of the labouring classes in the interior of the country is as hard as it can possibly be. The employment ordinarily available bears no proportion to the number of hands that want it. This being the case, the people would eagerly take up work when they could find it on reasonable terms. It is the most natural thing in the world that a working man who has no resources beyond the current day should be anxious to get employment. The Anglo-Indian official would have us believe that the Native is so stupid and apathetic that he will not work unless compelled to do so. Nothing could be a greater mistake than this. We admit that the labouring classes in this country are unwilling to accept employment in the camp of European Officers; but this unwillingness is not due, as is generally supposed, to their laziness or stupidity. There are very good reasons for the Native's reluctance to follow the camp of a European Officer. The truth is that the ordinary uneducated Native, unless and until convinced to the contrary by experience, is constitutionally afraid of a European, and dislikes having any thing to do with him. Nor is this fear unfounded. Painful experience has taught the poor coolie, and the owner of carts, that if he accompanied a European's camp or followed a regiment, he would not get the *quid pro quo* for his labour. Europeans who resort to forced labour do not care to see that it is paid for. The misfortune is that he considers it beneath his dignity to do so, and leaves the work to his chaprasis or sirdar, and what follows may be easily imagined. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that moderate work, regular pay, and kind treatment would do away with the necessity for Begar. The Anglo-Indian should carefully bear in mind that the Native labourer is as much amenable to the same motives of self-interest and kind treatment as influence the English labourer.

MAFASSAL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE Bengal Municipal Act has been in operation in the Province for three years only. The time during which it has been in force is too short to judge of the results it has produced. We may, however, take a glance of the manner in which it has been working.

There are 133 Municipalities in these Provinces —24 in the Burdwan, 24 in the Patna, 35 in the Presidency, 11 in the Rajshahi, 15 in the Dacca, 9 in the Bhagalpur, and 5 in each of the Chittagong, Orissa, and Chotia Nagpur Divisions. There are altogether 1,995 Commissioners, 1,088 elected, and 907 nominated. Of these 323 are officials, 1,672 non-officials; 202 Europeans, and 1,793 natives. It will be seen that the number of natives is more than eight times as large as Europeans. The Municipal Government, therefore, would seem at first sight to be mainly in the hands of the natives of the country. Excluding the subservient *apkewaste* members, the number of native gentlemen is large enough to warrant the belief that the Municipal administration is in the hands of independent natives. Unfortunately, however, that is not the case. The official members, as a rule, carry matters with a high hand. In those Municipalities where there are official Chairmen, most of the native members are forced to follow their behests, and thus to all intents and purposes the Municipal affairs are managed by official agency. The case of those Municipalities where non-official native members are elected as Chairmen, the case is different. But still in these cases the interference exercised by District Magistrates is sometimes so great that the Chairmen find their work, to say the least, extremely unpleasant. In how many various ways the work of the Municipal Commissioners may be obstructed, and made disagreeable, is best illustrated by the recent Howrah scandal. It is impossible for the District officials for a long time yet to divest themselves of the belief that in Municipal matters they are not, to a certain extent, masters within their own jurisdictions. It is official jealousy which is in a great measure impeding Municipal work, and we have reasons to believe, that if, under proper safe-guards of course, the people had been left more freedom than they now enjoy, the work would have been carried on much more smoothly and efficaciously than at present.

Out of a total population of 66,691,456 of the province, only 2,627,886 live within Municipal limits, and receive the benefitsof a Civil administration. Not even 3 per cent of the population then can be said to come within the operation of the Municipal Act. When such a small number of the population enjoy the benefits of the Municipal administration, it is by stretch of imagination alone that we can say that Local Self-Government is in full swing in Bengal. But, of course, we cannot expect every thing to be done at once. A fair beginning has been made, and let us hope that the benefits will be gradually extended.

We are glad to have the testimony of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor that the elective system has proved a success, and the new bodies of Municipal Commissioners are acquitting themselves creditably in the performance of their honorary duties. Even the bitterest enemies of the Self-Government Scheme will not be able to deny that the people have taken to it with a heart, and that they are sparing no pains to prove their ability to manage their own affairs better than outsiders. Even the unseemly quarrels which the Municipal Commissioners have with their Official Chairmen, unmistakably show that the people understand their rights and responsibilities, and are earnestly desirous to maintain the honor of their countrymen with regard to their capacity for Municipal administration. The total income of all the Municipalities amounted last year to Rs. 26,32,864 and expenditure to Rs. 27,35,670. There was thus a deficit of about a lakh of Rupees. No extraneous help was necessary to meet this deficit; it was met from the balance of the previous year. The income from taxation is about Rs. 19,93,000, and from other miscellaneous sources Rs. 6,39,000. The incidence of Municipal taxation per head of the population is about 11 annas and 9 pie. Taken by itself, the incidence is not large, and ought not to press heavily on the people. But in practice the pressure is felt to be severe. The greater part of the population are members of joint families, and in 99 cases out of every 100 there is but one earning member in a joint family. It often happens that there are no less than twenty members of a joint family and the earning member gets, say, Rs. 20 a month. The total amount of tax he has to pay is about Rs. 18. This takes away nearly a month's income, and twenty persons have to starve themselves upon Rs. 18 per month. This becomes very hard, and the pressure is felt severely. With a little careful management the revenue from "miscellaneous sources" may be greatly increased, and our Municipal Commissioners should earnestly set themselves to the task of devising measures to relieve the people of their burdens as much as possible.

It is gratifying to note the tone of approval with which some of the District-officers have reviewed the work of the Municipal bodies. The Commissioner of Burdwan reports "that the elective system has on the whole worked well. Many members of the Municipal Committees took a lively interest in their work, and the Committees as a body fully appreciate the responsibilities they have taken upon themselves." In the 24 Pergunnahs the Magistrate remarks that on the whole the new Commissioners appear "to me to have done their work well. Meetings are well attended and are held more regularly than formerly, and the items of business are freely and often very warmly discussed." We could have multiplied these extracts, but we refrain from doing so. Those we have given above suffice to show that notwithstanding the various draw-backs under which the Municipal bodies have to work, they fully realise their position, and are doing a great deal of good within their local limits.

Frequent complaints are made by the District officers of the "oratorical exhibitions" of the Commissioners, the consequent loss of time, waste of energy, and obstruction to work. We have heard so often of these complaints, in season and out of season, that we do not attach much importance to them. A little consideration will show that these complaints arise more from an impatience of the popular assertion of Municipal authority, than from any valid grounds. To work in the dark in silence is not an attribute of popular Government. That suits the bureaucratic administration, and not the Municipal Government under the present basis. It is in the nature of things that there should be warm discussions over Municipal affairs. It is impossible that all members should be of the same opinion. Difference of opinion necessitates discussion, and the length of discussion cannot always be calculated with exactitude. It is the duty of the Chairman to exercise his authority to put a stop to a speech when any irrelevant matter is introduced in it, but beyond that, he would be exceeding his power if he attempted to silence a speaker. "Oratorical exhibition" is an inseparable condition of Self-Government, and to put a stop to it is to stifle popular Government. It was the practice in the Athenian Assembly to measure a speech by the water-clock, but a device like that at the present day will be laughed to scorn. The good sense of the speakers themselves in our Municipal bodies will teach them to suit their words to the exigencies of the occasion.

VIRTUS IN ARDUIS.

THE recent decision of the High Court of Bombay in the case of Bhikaji *vs.* Rukmabai has placed valour in danger. It was all very well to fight away as long as purse was opposed to purse. The principals in the case were, we believe, all along perfectly passive. The plaintiff, if we may rely on the testimony of the defendant's advocates, is a cooly, ugly as sin, too poor to support a wife, and too sickly to be fit for marital duties; he can neither defray the cost of the prosecution, nor derive any benefit by getting shouldered on him, a young lady wife, who whatever her other recommendations may be, brings no fortune with her. He may be very vindictive. But, however vindictive he may be, he has not the wherewithal to carry on a costly law-suit in the most expensive court in the country. The defendant is said to be an accomplished young lady who can sing and dance and play on the piano, and whose proper sphere is the ball room at night, and the Apollo Bunder or the Bandstand at time of the setting sun; but as a Marhatta (or Guzrati ?) lady, she cannot have altogether forgotten the traditional duty she owes to her lawful husband, however repulsive that husband may prove to her; at any rate she too is poor, and not in a position to indulge in the luxury of feeing counsel and attorney to advertise her high merits and higher-spirit of independence. Her youth and beauty and accomplishments may secure her the pecuniary assistance of chivalrous admirers, but for her own sake we would not tolerate that idea, lest we do her a serious injury thereby. Our only alternative is, therefore, to believe that there are two cliques or interested parties who are fighting

out the battle with—well—hitherto undisclosed motives. With the motives disclosed the case would have lost all its interest, but as it stands it is certainly a fit subject for a romance, or a society melo-drama, or at least a farce, and it affords the ejus and young lions of Duckland to indulge very largely in their favorite game of tail-lashing. The would-be social reformers find in it an inexhaustible spring of rant. The enemies of Hindu institutions make it their butt for their silly tirade. Certain Anglo-Indian journalists find in it an opportunity for screeching against the people of this country. Situated at a distance of some fifteen hundred miles, and unable from our position to ascertain all the ins and outs of the case with precision, we have hitherto abstained from taking a part in the discussion; but the young tail-lashing lions are determined not to let us alone. Because we happened to say the other day that a Hindu lady married in due form according to the rituals of her faith was wrong in refusing the society of her liege lord, we have been most wrecklessly maligned. The grounds of the lady's defence are—(1st) she is not bound by a contract made when she was a minor of 11 years of age; (2nd) the marriage ceremony had never been consummated; (3rd) the baron is unfit to be her consort on account of his ignorance of the English language and literature; (4th) he is too poor to support her in the way she has been brought up; (5th) he is disagreeable to her on account of ill health and for want of personal attractions.

The first ground needs no comment. It has been already ruled by the highest tribunal in the land that the contract is valid, and it is the merest impertinence to quibble about the consent of a girl of 11 years of age. It is the law of the land, and it must, therefore, prevail. The law does not recognise the girl to be a party to the contract; she is the subject of a contract into which her parent or guardian enters in her behalf, just as in the case of an apprenticeship where a minor is bound by the act of his guardian. Technically the girl is "given away" by her parent. Such was once also the case in England, and to this day the ceremony of marriage requires some one to "give away the bride." Under the English law, though a male person may not sign a bond for five pounds before the age of twenty one, he "is enabled to consent to matrimony at the age of fourteen, and a female at the age of twelve," and the difference between the "twelve" of England and the eleven of Rukmabai does not mark so great a disparity as to help the ranters and the tail-lashers in the least. It may or may not be that the law is not good as it stands, and if loans are prohibited before twenty-one, *ipso facto* marriages should likewise be prohibited before that age; but that is not now the question at issue. The ranters insist that the marriage is invalid because it was contracted by a girl who was not of age to give a valid consent; *ex concesso* the Hindu portion of them will have to admit that they are all the issues of invalid marriages, for their female parents were all married before attaining their majority. The idea is horrible, but when people get recklessly on their hobbies they can not make out the bogs that lie before them. Supposing again that, Bhikaji was immensely rich instead of being poor, would Rukmabai have foregone her right to alimony on the ground of her marriage being invalid, or Bhikaji, the rich man, dying, would she not have come forward as the sole heiress?

The second is a nasty argument, but it has never been recognised by our law, nor by any civilized code of Europe as essential for giving validity to marriage. True, the ancient Egyptians had the disgusting custom of exhibiting the soiled, bridal bed-sheet on the night of marriage, and in the middle ages in Europe there was the equally shocking custom of the "morgan-gaube," or the fee paid on the morning after the day of marriage, but they were incidents of marriage and not essentials of a valid marriage want of Consummation can no more vitiate a marriage tie, than the nonpayment of the "Marquette" or fee in lieu of the feudal right of the lord of the soil to first entering the nuptial couch, can do so. The idea is simply absurd. The disparity of education of the baron and the feme has never been and should never be a ground for invalidating a marriage. The story runs that the wife of Kalidasa kicked out her husband for his ignorance of the Sanskrit language, but it is no precedent for Rukmabai. But that apart, who is to be blamed for this unequal matching? Rukmabai at eleven was certainly not the paragon of accomplishments which she is now described to be. Then her parents thought Bhikaji to be a very desirable consort for their daughter, and paid him or his parents a handsome present to induce him to accept their daughter. Bhikaji was then 19 years old, and they well knew at the time that though he was a perfect Socrates in person, he was not so in intellect, and they had no business so to train up the girl after the marriage as to make her unfit for her husband, and the husband should not now be punished for the fault of others with whom he had no concern. As the wife of a poor man and herself poor Rukmabai's proper utensil was not the piano, but the pie-dish. Nor has the transition from the piano to the pie-dish in English society been so uncommon as to make it very horrifying.

We next come to poverty as a ground for dissolution of marriage. We wonder if the people be earnest who urge it. If so they must either be insane or most reckless. It would be a sad lot for all successful English fortune-hunters, if they were made liable to be kicked out at the caprice of a young lady with the present Married Women's Property Act. The same may be said of the argument about ill-health and want of personal attractions. We remember reading somewhere of disparity of temper being recognized as a ground for the dissolution of the marriage tie in Transoxiana but it has not yet been adopted in England. It would be well if the Bombay Girls of the Period would wait for its introduction first in that country. Even then it would only widen the sphere of divorce, but not declare the first marriage to be void.

We come now to the decision of the Bombay High Court. The marriage being held valid, the presiding judge was bound in a case of restitution of conjugal rights, to pass the orders he did. He might have under section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code ordered attachment of property instead of imprisonment, and thus avoided putting valour in danger, and we would have liked it for the sake of the young lady; but he would have in that case made a solemn farce of his judicial functions. He was sitting in court to administer the law and not, like his brother Pinhey, to rant about sentimentalism. He had no wish to put the valour to a crucial test, and if there had been the ring of the true metal in that valour, it should have vindicated its true character by a six months sojourn in a house of durance. If Hindu ladies of yore could easily burn themselves to death for love, why should not their descendants tolerate six months' *disagremens* of a jail for hatred? There is nothing remarkable in it, and we are sure Rukmabai would readily do what she says. It would be ungallant to doubt the words of a young lady; when she says a thing she means it; but as we have not heard what her own views are we cannot but suspect some braggadocio in her false friends and would-be knights-errant. But whatever that be it is clear that the law in question is English Civil law, the latest Act being no earlier than 1878, and has nothing to do with Hindu law which Sir Lepel Griffin, Dewan Raghunath Row and other enemies of our race so lustily denounce. Our law has nothing to say about restitution of conjugal rights. It looks upon the use of force on woman with the greatest abhorrence. Under it the only remedy open to a husband with a termagant wife is divorce,—divorce and nothing more. Bhikaji, as a Hindu, should have resorted to that law, and his not doing so is, we suspect, due to a desire to prevent the young lady from getting rid of an inconvenient contract, and marrying a new and desirable husband. But whatever his motive, Hindu law cannot be denounced for it. It is English civilization that has brought us the law. That civilization declares that the custody of a wife's person belongs as a right to her husband. The law matured by that civilization holds "moderate correction" for an erring or slatternly wife *aliter quam ad virum, ex causa regiminis et castigationis uxoris suæ, licite et ratio nabiliter pertinet.* To find out what is meant by "moderate" we may refer to Sir Francis Buller, not a very antiquated judge, who says "a husband may beat his wife so that the stick with which he administers the castigation be not thicker than his thumb." The Roman law does not always care for *any* moderation; it recommends *flagellis et fustibus acriter verberare uxorem,* which means what Sir Rivers Thompson calls "a good sound thrashing." In England the adage

> "A Spaniel, a wife and a wal'nut tree
> "The more they are beaten the better they be"

partakes of the spirit of the Roman law. Indeed, the beating of wives was so common and such a matter of course occurrence that no notice was taken of it in England except at inconvenient hours and places. Thus, in the "Statutes of the Streets" it is ordered that "no man shall whistle after the hour of nyne of the clocke in the night, or keep any rule whereby any such sudden outcry be made in the still of the night as making an *affray* or beating his wife or servant." It was in the reign of Charles II that the power of the husband to beat his wife first began to be doubted; but it was not until 30 George III. that the English legislature repealed the law for burning women alive for treason, and in 1822, a law was passed which prohibited burning alive women for passing counterfeit coin. That the same civilization should have brought to us the law about restitution of conjugal rights we can well understand; but we cannot but vehemently denounce the barefaced, shameless hardihood of effrontry which attaches the fault to our Hindu law, and recommends the recasting of our law on that ground.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

SIR Steuart Bayley took over charge of the Lieutenant Governorship on Saturday last, and the usual salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON gave his last garden party on Thursday last. The Belvedere grounds were not so thronged as is usual on such occasions. It was noticed that the number of European guests was not large, and that there were many new faces among the visitors. The portrait of Sir Rivers by Mr. Archer was on view. It was very much admired. Many mistook it for the original.

AT the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Steuart Bayley, who accompanied the retiring Lieutenant Governor to the Council Chamber, was introduced by Sir Rivers Thompson to the members present.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, held on Saturday last, the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Bill was passed. The native merchants have gone to the wall. The respectful representations of the British Indian Association and the National Chamber of Commerce have been ignored. The Select Committee on the Bill were of opinion that "the provision that two of the commissioners should be natives of India, residing in Calcutta or Howrah, would be sufficient to enable the government to secure the adequate representation of the interests of the native commercial community." The Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose's amendment—that one of the commissioners should be elected by such body, bodies or firms representing the native commercial community of Calcutta as the Local Government may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council from time to time direct—was, after a short discussion, rejected. A grievous injury to native commercial interests has been perpetuated. This was the last act of injustice of which the people have to complain in connexion with the administration of Sir Rivers Thompson.

THE Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, said the amendments received were so numerous, that they were only able to present the report now, and the Bill had been so materially altered from its original draft, that the Council would be obliged to postpone its consideration till the next Session. Sir Rivers Thompson, after taking credit for not indulging in over-legislation, regretted that "it had not fallen to his lot to see to its full conclusion" the Municipal Bill, in the progress of which he had taken such a keen interest, and felt sure that the delay in passing the Bill for another twelve months would insure its contents, in the hands of his successor, being more satisfactorily matured. We hope so too, but in quite a different sense.

IN taking leave of the Council, Sir Rivers Thompson said; "I don't think that in any of our discussions in this Council anything like very heated language has ever been used, but we have enjoyed that kind of serene and calm discussion of measures which is suited to the elevated atmosphere in which we pass our Bills. But I think I have seen by the introduction of different sections of native representatives of Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen who represent different interests in connection with Bengal, that a wider intelligence has been brought to bear upon our discussions, and that very good results have followed in consequence. As this is the last opportunity I have of presiding amongst you, accept from me my heartiest thanks for your assistance, and my regret for the commission of any mistakes which I may have committed." The expression of regret, alas! comes too late. As for "heated language" we happen to have a faint recollection of an episode in which Messrs Dampier and Macaulay were the leaders, and of which the ill-health and frequent applications for leave of absence formed the gist. It was on that occasion that Mr. Dampier was snubbed by Sir Rivers for not being a ready speaker.

SIR Rivers Thompson embarked on board the Port Commissioner's steamer, *the Buckland*, at 30'clock yesterday afternoon, from Prinsep's Ghat, joining the *Khedive* at Fisherman's Point in the evening. Many of his friends and admirers went to the Ghat to bid him good-bye and see him off.

THERE will be four native chiefs in England at the time of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Maharaja Holkar, as we said, leaves for England at the end of this month. The Thakur Saheb of Gondal is already in Europe. His Highness the Rao of Kutch, and the Thakur Saheb of Morvee are expected to start shortly for London. They will represent the native princes, and in an address which they intend to present to the Queen Empress, they will give expression to the heart-felt gratitude of the Indian chiefs and people for the manifold blessings they enjoy under the British rule.

"THE apocryphal story of the worship of postal pillar-boxes" in some jungly district issorely exercising the imagination of some pious people in England. "Sacred pillar-boxes" forms the theme of thundering articles in English papers. Some of them are taunting the "educated" Bengâlis, who dare to aspire to high posts in the service of their country, for the gross ignorance and superstition of their countrymen. No one has yet enquired whether the story of the "painted Pillars" it true or apocryphal. But even granting that is is true, what is there in the incident to move the laughter or pity of our civilised critics. Those who live in glass-houses, says their own proverb should not pelt stones at others. We see little difference between a piece of wood or iron in the shape of a cross, and a piece of iron in the shape of a pillar. If one can claim our devotion, why not the other? It is fetish-worship, all the same, call it symbolical, or ideal or by whatever name you please. People must be ninnies if their faith in the mental and moral capacity of our countrymen is annihilated simply because some of our ignorant brethren pay divine honors to painted Pillars.

THE Gunduck Bridge was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on Wednesday last. In the absence of Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Steuart Bayley took a part in the proceedings. The Bridge was commenced in January 1885, and has thus been but little over two years under construction. Its total length between abutments is over 2000 feet, and it consists of eight steel girders of 250 feet span each. It is the connecting link between the Tirhut State Railway, and the Bengal and North Western Railway. The Viceroy in declaring the Bridge open said: "I believe that; among the many benefits conferred on India by British rule, few will be able to compare with those great arterial lines of communication which during the currency of Her Majesty's reign, have been laid down from one end of the Peninsula to the other, because after all, it is the public at large, the great masses of the Indian people, whose interests, both personal and commercial, are subserved by these undertakings. I can well understand that Sir Steuart Bayley, whose career is so intimately associated with these districts, should have taken a special interest in your proceedings, and I am sure there is no one better qualified than himself to authoritatively tell you of the enormous advantages which the construction of this bridge will confer upon these districts."

SIR Richard Temple who has recently been lecturing in England on India, thus speaks of the benefits which our country has received from the English rule. "The population of India was increasing at the rate of about a million every year, while cultivation was spreading and agriculture expanding, wages and the prices of commodities had doubled within a generation. Houses and implements had improved during the last twenty years; and the country drove a great foreign trade, and had a large accumulated capital. They exported grain for food in millions of tons; and, according to his own experience, if famine came upon them, their stocks of grain were able to sustain life for several weeks, or even months, before the pinch came. India was one of England's best customers, and he desired specially to impress this on the working-men whom he was addressing." Sir Richard spoke of a large accumulated capital in India. When we are all deploring the 'impoverishment of the Indian people' one of our late Governors tells his British audience of the vast wealth of the country. Where is this wealth hidden, we should like to know. The warm imagination of the late Governor of Bombay has played him false.

THE *London Gazette* announces the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison to be an ordinary member of the Viceroy's Council in the place of Sir Steuart Bayley.

AT the last general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, on Thursday last, the following were the rates and taxes fixed for the ensuing year. "The night-soil fees, the same rate as in previous years. The rates for carriages and horses were fixed at the maximum. The house-rate was fixed at 8 per cent. The water-rate was fixed at 5 per cent. The lighting-rate was fixed at 2 per cent. The police-rate was fixed at 2 per cent."

SIX months' leave of absence has been granted to Sir Henry Harrison. The question of his *locum tenens* has not yet been settled. Maharaja Narendrakrishna, at the last meeting of the Corporation, proposed that Mr. Cotton be recommended to the Bengal Government for the officiating appointment. Mr. Cotton, in acknowledging the compliment paid, said—"this question of recommending the appointment of your Chairman to the Lieutenant-Governor is one of considerable delicacy, and I would ask you, therefore, to allow the present proposal of the Maharaja to remain in abeyance. It is the case, as you no doubt all will remember, that in November last when we sat together to consider the clauses of the new Municipal Bill now under discussion, one of the proposals laid before you was that in future the Chairmanship of this Corporation should be filled by Government on the nomination of the Commissioners. This proposal was laid before you and unanimously carried. It is one of the proposals which was submitted to Government, and is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council." The speaker justly said that this was a proposal and no action could be taken under it by the Commissioners. The proposition then was not pressed. The rumour at one time was that Mr. Grimley was the coming man, but as he is going away immediately the quidnuncs have started the name of Mr. Nolan.

THE *Englishman* again speaks of the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Amir Hossein's promotion to the rank of a Civil and Sessions judge. Mr. Amir Hossein has well deserved promotion, and we shall be happy to congratulate him on any promotion to which he is entitled. But the question is, will a Civil and Sessions judgeship give him the desired promotion? We know that if he gets such an appointment, he will considerably suffer from a pecuniary point of view. In our opinion he is very well where he is. Some recognition of his services should certainly be made, and this should come in the form of the chief magistracy.

A CORRESPONDENT from Kidderpore tells us of a marvellous cure by a *Sanyasi* of pulmonary consumption in its last stage. The name of the patient who has been completely cured is Bhupendra Nath Basu of Kidderpore. The disease, according to orthodox medical experience, is incurable, and we shall be glad to hear more of the details.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is nothing if not singular It has been lately collecting the opinions of the people as to the *forty* great men of England at the present day. More than forty names have been sent up, and the *Pall Mall* finds a difficulty in pressing them all in within the prescribed limit. In his embarrassment our erratic contemporary groups together statesmen, free-thinking clergymen and authors. Lord Dufferin's name appears as seventy-sixth on the list, joined with a miscellaneous lot. The admirers of our Viceroy would rather have his name taken out from this questionable place of honor.

WE have received the following Telegram from a Cuttuck correspondent.. "The public are extremely glad at the decision of the High Court stopping attachment of the estates of Jaggernath by receiver. The Orissa public were much annoyed at the attachment of the said properties, and tender their thanks to Babu Madhusudon Das pleader, for his successful exertions. A Native Sahib having abused one of his subordinates, the latter has complained to his departmental superior. If the case be not compromised we shall inform the public of it. People are suffering too much from want of water as the river Katjuree dried up, (drained dry?) for the reparation of the anicut."

IN commemoration of the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Babu Chunder Narain Singh, a Zemindar of Raipore, in the district of Beerbhoom, at present Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, has made a donation of Rs. 1000, invested in 4 percent. Government securities, in order that from the annual interest thereof two

silver medals of the value of Rs. 20 each may be awarded under the following conditions:—One medal, to be called the "Bhuban Mohan Singh medal," after the name of the donor's father, will be awarded to the student of the Beerbhoom Zillah School who passes highest in each year at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; or if in any year no student from the Beerbhoom Zillah School passes the Entrance Examination, then to a pupil of the highest class of the said school who, in the opinion of local authorities, may be considered to deserve it. The other medal, to be called the "Hara Sundari Dasi Medal," after the name of the donor's mother, will be awarded annually to the best female student of any medical institution that may be established in the Beerbhoom district in connection with Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin's Fund: and until such institution is established this medal will be given to the girl of the Beerbhoom Female School who stands first in order of merit at the annual examination, or who may, in the opinion of the local authorities, be otherwise deemed fit to receive it. Both medals will bear on the obverse side the likeness of the Queen-Empress, and on the reverse a suitable inscription. Two other educational endowments of a similar nature have been made byBabu Bipradas Banerji, Government Pleader Alipore, and by Maulavi Baz-ul-Haq, of Tippera. All the three offers have been accepted snd suitably acknowledged by the Lieutenant Governor.

THE Librarian of the Bengal Government reports: "Every new year confirms the anticipations made during the last two or three years regarding the increasing activity of the press in this country. The number of books received in the Library last year was 2,731, which is greater than the number received in 1884 by 341. This increase is very considerable in itself, and compared with the number of books usually received in a year up to 1880, which may be taken to be 1,500, it means the very large increase of 80 per cent. From the year 1881 the number of publications has increased steadily and with great rapidity."

The following remarks under the head "*Politics*" are suggestive:

"Neither books nor pamphlets are at any time received under this head in Bengali. The fact is somewhat curious, considering the signs of political activity that are met with in the shape of political meetings and associations, and of newspapers devoted to the discussion of political topics. But the real explanation of this apparent anomaly seems to be this. Some interest is taken in current politics, and newspaper articles on passing political topics are, therefore, written, generally in an angry, impulsive, or off-hand style. But neither current political topics, nor the principles of political science in the abstract, or in connection with the Indian administrative system, are *studied*, and there is consequently no systematic political thought requiring expression in a philosophic form, in carefully written books or pamphlets. Not more than four or five political publications were received last year. In one of these, which was published anonymously, but which contained strong internal evidence of European authorship, the enrolment of Indians as volunteers was strongly advocated as a safe and politically expedient measure. In another, an English pamphlet by Babu Amrita Lal Basu, Lord Ripon's administration was reviewed in a highly laudatory style."

The fact is certainly significant, but we cannot accept the explanation offered by the Librarian.

WE may take an early opportunity of reviewing Mr. Grimley's Manual of the Revenue Sale Law which is just out. In the mean time after hastily glancing over his introduction we cannot help observing that although Mr. Grimley is himself convinced of "the propriety of placing before the public a vast mass of information as regards the working of theAct which he has "gradually collected from various sources," we do not feel quite sure that Mr. Grimley would not have done wisely by keeping some of that information to himself. We shall take a few random passages from the Introduction to show how accurate the information is which he is so anxious to impart to the public. At page 9 he says that in making the permanent settlement "the produce of an estate was considered as hypothecated to government for the revenue assessed thereon." We have all along laboured under the impression that the estate itself and not its produce is hypothecated for the government revenue, and that the produce is deemed hypothecated to the Zemindar only for the rent payable to him. Mr. Grimley obviously has read the first passage of the Preamble to Reg. 19 of 1793 in a way in which neither the courts nor lawyers have hitherto read it. He has made the well-recognised principle governing state claims for resumption of invalid lakhraj lands do duty for the basis of the permanent settlement of land revenue. He goes further: "For this reason the instalments of the revenue demand were originally so timed, that they fell due before the crop from which they were to be liquidated could be gathered." This is not only not correct but wholly inapplicable to the circumstances of the country as it then was. The landholders were too poor to have any money in reserve for the payment of revenue before they had collected the rents from their ryots. Both in the Regulations and executive orders care was, therefore, taken to time the revenue demands to accord with this condition. Nothing more is necessary to prove this position conclusively than Sec. 64 ofReg 8 of 1793. It enacts:—"The proprietors of land, dependent Taluqdars,and farmers of land,of every description, are to adjust the payments of the rents receivable by them from their underrenters and ryots, according to the time of reaping and selling the produce, and they shall be liable to be sued for damages for not conforming to this rule." Mr. Grimley is not satisfied with giving his facts to the public. He takes the opportunity of repeating the old story, evidently with a view of showing what the status of the Zemindars then was, that "Uzir Ahmad used to suspend the Zamindars by the heels and administer the bastinado, after rubbing the soles of their feet with a hard brick," and that Saiad Rezakhan had the defaulting Zemindars and amils ducked in the Byekunto which was a pit "filled with excrement." Mr. Grimley, however, forgets that "in those days" to use the words of apamphleteer upon the Rent controversy, the East India "Company's agents in Bengal tamely submitted to the most revolting maltreatment at the Nawab's hands—witness the scourging inflicted on Mr. Charnock by Shaista Khan," and that no inference as to the status of the Zemindars can be drawn from the confiscations, indignities and insults to which they were then subjected. Warren Hasting's agents did worse in the District of Rungpur. But enough for the present. The more we see of Secretariat expositions of the law the more we are te mpted to regret that professional gentlemen allow outsiders to take these things in hand.

TELEGRAMS.

IN the House of Commons (March 19) Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the Irish Crimes Bill, which grants summary jurisdiction to Magistrates, and provides for a change of *venue* by allowing trials to take place in England. Mr. Parnell then postponed his amendment that the House should immediately go into Committee to consider the state of Ireland. Mr. Dillon violently attacked the Bill, and said that if it was passed the Irish would not submit to its being put in force, and that he was prepared to take the lead in resisting it.

THE House of Commons (March 29) resumed the debate on the Crimes Bill. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of an exhaustive speech, said that the Crimes Bill, instead of being a palliative measure, will aggravate the disorder which exists in Ireland, and characterized the provision for change of venue by allowing trials to take place in England as an insult to the Irish people. Mr. Goschen regretted that Mr. Gladstone did not condemn the action of the National League, and said that the sole object of the Bill was to restore order in Ireland, ensure respect to the Judges, and grant liberty to all classes. The debate after an animated discussion was adjouned.

IN the House of Commons (April 1) the amendment of which Mr. Parnell had given notice, that the House should immediately go into Committee for the purpose of considering the state of Ireland, came on for discussion, and led to a long and animated debate. The Parnellites were determined to drag on the discussion, but finally Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House, moved the *cloture*, which was adopted by 361 against 253 votes. Upon the announcement of the result of the division, Mr. Gladstone, with the whole of the Radical and Parnellites who were present left the House in a body. The Crimes Bill was then read for the first time unopposed.

THE Marquis of Hartington, speaking at an Unionist banquet in London (March 30) said that Mr. Gladstone's support to Mr. Parnell has further divided Liberals. The Round Table Conference has led to no result, and its sittings have been indefinitely postponed. The Unionists, he said, would support the Conservative Government while it upheld the law.

THE Regents at Tofia doubt the loyalty of the Bulgarian officers, view with alarm the future. In consequence of these apprehensions they have sent M. Stoiloff on a special mission to the Great Powers.

IN the House of Lords (March 31) Earl Cadogan introduced the Land Bill. The measure admits leaseholders to the benefits of the Land Act of 1881; provides that evictees become caretakers for a period of six months; delays evictions in case of the insolvency of the tenants; and exempts landlords from the payment of rates where rents have not been received owing to intimidation.

A CONFERENCE held between Kiamil Pasha, the Ottoman Commissioner, and Sir Drummond Wolff has been adjourned till next week pending the examination of Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha's report concerning the reorganization the Egyptian army. The negotiations are proceeding smoothly.

SIR James Fergusson, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that her Majesty's Government was desirous of releasing Zobehr Pacha from his exile at Gibraltar when expedient, and that the matter is now under discussion.

THE details which have been received concerning the last attempt on the Czar's life state that his Imperial Majesty was fired at by an officer in the park at Gatschina (March 24)the bullet narrowly missed him. The would be assassin has been arrested.

M. Stoiloff, the Minister of Justice in Bulgaria, has arrived (at Vienna) for the purpose of consulting and explaining to the Austro-Hungarian Government the gravity of the situation in Bulgaria.

M. ANTOINE, a Francophil member of the Reichstag for Metz, has been expelled by the German Government from Alsace.

A plot with the object of bringing about a revolution in Spain has been discovered. Many arrests in connexion therewith have been made at Madrid, Barcelona, and elsewhere.

A Convention between China and Portugal was signed at Lisbon (March 25) whereby China cedes Macao to Portugal.

AT a special Convocation of the Panjab University held (March 30) the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning was conferred on Sir Charles Aitchison, in accordance with the recent resolution of the Senate. In the evening a farewell dinner was givin to his Honor at the Lawrence Hall, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Sir William Davies presided and proposed his Honor's health, which was drunk with enthusiasm. Sir Charles Aithison left for Saharunpur the next day bidding good-bye to the Panjab.

THE following is the text of Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao's address at the last annual Convocation of the Madras University. He said that he felt the more gratified in being selected, because the duty had been confided to him by no less a personage than the Governor, whom all have so cordially welcomed, and who has already inspired all classes with confidence that his rule will be just and generous and beneficent to the utmost of his power and opportunities. He counselled the students not to hesitate to prefer modern knowledge to ancient knowledge, and describ-

ed India as the scene of confluence of two mighty civilisations, wherein there is much that is old, much that is new. He counselled the graduates not to accept either indiscriminately or exclusively, but to give preference in regard to scientific knowledge to the modern side, retaining, on the other hand, those distinctive virtues which had been the inherhitance of India for ages, such as gentleness, goodwill, politeness, patience, charity, and submission to constituted authority. He advised special care in the criticism of Government, which should be free, fair, and fearless

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sports men." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn London.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principle being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses.

Mr. E. GUYOT a Chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a consentrated solution of ta called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple.

GOUT'S TAR SOLULTION is undubitably the best remedy for colds, Bronchitis and consumption.

When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder put a tablesponful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases PRICKLY-HEAT, and for Eczema.

Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the follow ng books and pamphlets:

1. Report on the River—borne Traffic of the Lower Province of Bengal, and on the Inland trade of Calcutta and on the trade of Chittagong and the Orissa Ports with notes on road traffic for the year 1885-86.
2. The Theosophist for the month of March 1887.
3. The life and times of Queen Empress Victoria, a monthly Magazine, edited by W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M D.
4. Verses in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria, by G. Venkatapparow Pantulu.
5. Rigveda samhita, translated into Bengali, by Ramesh Chunder Dutt, V and VI. Astaka.
6. Rigveda Samhita, translated into Bengali by Ramesh Chunder Dutt, VII, VIII. Astaka.
7. Bharati for Falgun 1293, by Svarna Kumari Debi.
8. Ramanucharita, by Harachandra Chaubhuri.
9. The Natives of India and the Indian Civil Service, by Syed Hossain.
10. Scottish Printing Ink Manufactory.
11. The Indian Purity Trumpet for March 1887.
12. Is India becoming poorer or richer? by J. Murdoch.
13. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of January 1887.
14. The American Mail and Export Journal for December 1886.
15. The Voice of India, February, 1887.
16. The Civil Court Pocket Manual, by D. Denearjee Vol I.
17. The Civil Court Pocket Manual, by D. DenearjeeVol II,
18. The Indian Magazine, March, 1887.
19. Analysis of evidence of English officials, by J. Pope Hennissy.
20. The Tattabodhini Patrika for Chaitra, by Dwigendra Nath Tagore.
21. Technical Education for India, by Francis J. E. Spring.
22. Catalogue of books, published by Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co. Limited, October, 1886.
23. General Catalogue of Stationary, Patent Medicines Household Remedies, published by Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co. Limited.
24. Meteorological Table for November 1886.
25. Accounts relating to the total quantities of principle articles carried by rail and river in British India during the 2nd quarter of the financial year from 1st July to 30th September 1886.
26. Almanac in Sanskrit for the Sak 1809.
27. Special Edition of the "British Export Journal" in Hindustani January, 1887.
28. The Indian Agricultural Gazette, a Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Arts and Commerce Vol. II. No. XXIII February 28th 1887.
29. Bharate Jubilee or Jubilee in India in Bengali, by Ramkanay Dutta.
30. Report on Public Instruction, Punjab, 1885-86.
31. Finance and Revenue Accounts, and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India Part I.
32. Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellanious Statistics relating to the Finances of British India Part II,
33. Report on the Administration of Bengal, 1885-8

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March 30, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Babu Bepin Behary Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hoogly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that District.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. F. E. Haydon of his appointment as Honorary Surgeon of the "B" Company of the northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Dr. Arthur John Smith is appointed to be Honorary Surgeon of the "B" Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle corps, vice Dr. F. E Haydon, resigned.

Babu Radha Sham Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is allowed leave for six months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th instant

Babu Mokunda Deb Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to have charge of the Aurungabad Sub-Division of that District.

Mr. J. Beams, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, is appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Reynolds, C. S. I., or until further orders.

Babu Rajendro Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Sri Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Nadia Chand Dutta is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhaddruck, Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kartick Chunder Roy Chowdury, or until further orders.

Babu Hara Lall Bannerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Dacca.

Babu Ganga Churn Chatterji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Tipperah, and is posted to the Brahmunberiah Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Tulsi Dass Mukerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Syud Anwar Ahmed, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, on leave, is transferred to the Tajpore Sub Division of that District.

Babu Shiva Prasana Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector Contai, Midnapore, is transferred to the Rampore Hat Sub-Division of the District of Birbhum,

This cancels the orders of the 21st February 1887, transferring Babu Shiva Prasana Sen to Tajpore Durbhunga.

Babu Krishna Dhun Bagchi is appointed substantive protempore to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the third grade, vice Babu Keshub Lall Chatterji deceased, and is posted to the Nowgong Sub-Division of the Rajshahye District.

Mr A H Collins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st May 1887.

Mr W H Grimley, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd proximo, of such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Leland Harrison, Kt, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th May 1887.

Babu Tarini Lall Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and five days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F J G Campbell, District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is confirmed in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 1st proximo vice Mr S H C Tayler.

Mr E F Growse, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is transferred to Shahabad, and is appointed to have charge of the Buxar Sub-Division of that District, with effect from the 14th February 1887.

Police—First Class Inspector J E Millard is appointed to officiate for Superintendent S Ballard, but to have charge of the Northern Division, Suburban Police, during the absence, on leave, of Superintendent Sri Nath Pal.

Superintendent Sri Nath Pal of the Northern Division, Suburban Police, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the forenoon of the 16th instant.

Superintendent S Ballard of the Third Division, Town Police, is appointed to officiate for Superintendent Sri Nath Pal. He will, however, continue to have charge of the Third, Division, Town Police.

Mr H Dawson, District Superintendent of Police, Gya, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th April 1887.

Mr C C Plowden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Gya during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Dawson, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Superintendents of Police:—

Mr W Y Reily, Mr R Dundas, and Mr F C Daly, and Mr J M Coates.

Mr W C Fasson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Manbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Singbhum.

Babu Gopal Hari Mullick, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Singbhum District Police, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Bankura.

Mr C E Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, Bankura, is transferred to Manbhum.

Mr S N Walker, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Midnapore, is transferred to Purneah, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the District Police of that District till relieved by Mr T C O r.

Mr R Castle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is appointed to act until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Furridpore.

Mr W B Maxwell, District Superintendent of Police, Furridpore, is transferred to Durbhunga.

Advertisements.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a trifling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones; therefore, last a life-time. The cheapest Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1 Our Special Compaign Watch for India ..	16 8	and 18 8
2 In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch	18 8	„ 20 8
3 An heavy sterling silver cased Watch ..	28 8	„ 30 8
4 Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches	18 8	„ 20 8

Send for Price List, posted free.

Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,

25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

53

Messrs. P. Haldar & Co. have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valor. They are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valor is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address :— Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 95

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

S. K. DAS'S

(L. E. Jnankura)

PODDARI & JEWELLERY SHOP.

Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments ; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন. কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাঁহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

HAROLD AND CO.'S

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior)	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404a

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*
Capital and other Funds £383,734 *on the* 31*st December* 1885.

Guarantee Fund.

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds, being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager in India
104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Risks on the Lives of Native Gentlemen taken at favorable rates which have been approved by eminent Actuaries. 434

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: 27 Dalhousie Square.

GEO. L. KEMP,
Secretary.

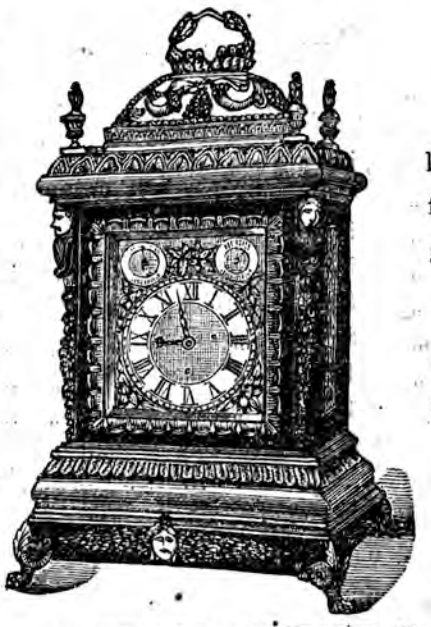
413

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS AND WATCHMAKERS,

SOLID SILVER AND ELECTOPLATE GOODS.



CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

SUPPLIED from our English Manufactory & Co.'s superbly finished English lever Watches constructed specially for India—Solid Silver cases—jewelled throughout, and guaranteed for 2 years... ... ... Cash Rs. 50.

Cheaper Watches Cash Rs. 15, 20, 22, 25, upwards
Gold English lever Watches of the finest manufacture ... ... Cash Rs. 250, 300, 350, 400, &c.

A very large stock of clocks from Rs. 16 to Rs. 650.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SOLID GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS
MAGNIFICENT RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS—PEARLS—
EMERALDS—RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, &c. &c.

WATCH REPAIRS, WATCH REPAIRS, WATCH REPAIRS.

CLOCK REPAIRS, CLOCK REPAIRS, CLOCK REPAIRS

SOLID SILVER HOOKAS—SOLID SILVER PAWNDAWNS, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURED TO ANY DESIGN

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

32

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY
AND
3/4, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

J. GRANT Esq., Agent, Bank of Bombay. Kurrachee, writes:—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your spectacles just received, they are a great benefit and comfort to me.

REVD. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain Moradabad, writes:—
The glasses which you sent me suit very well, I have much comfort from them, and I think my eye-sight is strengthened by them already.

44

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs in impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it gives immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils, carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co. R., Scott Thomson and Co.

427a

W. NEWMAN AND CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NOW READY

ENGLISH LITERATURE COURSE

FOR THE

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

NOTES

ON

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE'S

BOOK OF WORTHIES.

AND PALGRAVE'S STUDENT'S LYRICS

BY

WILLIAM E. MILLER, B.A., F.S. Sc. (LOND.)

Price Re. 1-12.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

A BOOK OF WORTHIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "*The Heir of Redcliffe*"

NEW EDITION

Price Re. 1-9.

NEW INDIA

BY H. J. S. COTTON

NEW CHEAP EDITION

As. 10.

NOW READY

THE CIVIL COURT

POCKET MANUAL

WITH

A FULL INDEX TO EACH VOLUME.

BY D. DENEARJEE, Pleader.

2 *Vols. Cloth Rs. 7-8, or Stiff Boards Rs. 6-8.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

1. The Code of Civil Procedure.
2. List of Scheduled Districts.
3. The Royal Charters and Letters Patent, Bengal, N. W. P., Madras, and Bombay.
4. The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act.
5. The Presidency Small Cause Court Act.
6. Rules under the Act.
7. The Evidence Act (as amended by Act III of 1887.)
8. The Oaths Act.
9. The Contract Act (as amended by Act IV of 1886.)
10. The Limitation Act.
11. Stamp Act (as amended by Act IX of 1884.
12. Table of Stamp Duties.
13. Rules framed under this Act.
14. Registration Act (as amended by Act VII of 1886.)
15. Table of Registrars' Fees.
16. Rules framed under this Act.

CONTENTS OF VOL., II.

1. The Specific Relief Act, I of 1877.
2. The Legal Practitioners' Act, XVIII of 1879 as amended by Act IX of 1884.
3. The Negotiable Instruments' Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885.
4. The Court Fees' Act, VII of 1870, as amended by Acts XXI of 1870 and XIII of 1875.
5. The Indian Succession Act, X of 1885, as amended by the District Delegates Act VI of 1881.
6. The Hindoo Wills Act, XXI of 1870.
7. The Parsi Succession Act, XXI of 1865.
8. The Curators' Act, XIX of 1841.
9. The Estates of Lunatics Act, XXXV of 1858,.
10. Act for the Collection of Debts on Succession XXVII of 1860.
11. The Probate and Administration Act V of 1881.
12. The Minors Act, XL of 1858, as amended by act IX of 1886.
13. The Majority Act, IX of 1875.
14. The Common Carriers' Act, III of 1865.
15. The Married Women's Property Act III of 1874.
16. The trusts Act II of 1882.
17. The Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882, as amended by Act, III of 1885.
18. Rules framed under this Act.
19. The Easements' Act, V of 1882.
20. The Powers-of-Attorney Act, VII of 1882.
21. The Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870.
22. The Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
23. Rules for registration of documents under the act.
24. General Clauses Act, I of 1868.
25. Act I of 1887.
26. Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871.

After the Civil Procedure Code was printed Section 213 of that Code was amended by Act IV of 1886, and reference thereof has been made at the end of the errata under the heading "Corrections." Price Rs. 10.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

108

The Pain Specific.

GUARANTEED to cure Pains in the chest, back, upper and lower extremities, neck, groins, Joints, Neuralgic Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, colics, &c., used externally. In bottles Rs. 2 and Rs. 4, Packing As. 4.

33 W. Rooder & Co., Surgeons, Simla, Calcutta.

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

For further information address—Mr. F. Crowder, 156 Radha Bazar, Calcutta. 71

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....., 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was £550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*
W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*
Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER:

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

TO BE SOLD

On Wednesday the 6th April next in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, by order of the Mortgagees in possession. The Factory and Valuable Machinery.

IRON FOUNDRY

CASTOR AND MUSTARD OIL MILLS.

KNOWN AS

MESSRS. KHETTER MOHUN BYSACK & SONS

Nundun Bagan Workshops

ALSO THE WELLKNOWN

CASTOR OIL

STANDARD TRADE MARKS

K. B.

Nos. 1, 2, & 3.

For further particulars apply to Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Calcutta. 89

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NOW READY: IN 2 VOLS: DEMY 4 TO:
(PP. 1586).

MANAVA-DHARMA SASTRA
[INSTITUTES OF MANU]
WITH THE COMMENTARIES OF
MEDHATITHI, SARVAJNANARAYANA, KULLUKA,
RAGHAVA-NANDA, NANDANA, AND RAMACHANDRA
WITH AN APPENDIX AND A SUPP. (PP. 171)
CONTAINING
GOVINDARAJA'S
COMMENTARY
BY
THE HONORABLE RAO SAHEB
VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,
C.S.I.; M.R.A.S.; F.R.G.S.; F.S.S. (LOND);
Additional Member of Council of the
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
Vice-President, Bombay Branch R. A. Society,
Fellow and Syndic of the University of
Bombay, Government Pleader H.
M.'s High Court, Bombay,
&c.

Price for the whole work, Rs. 25; Postage Rs. 1-10 Annas. Apply to the Proprietor of Ganpat Krishnaji's Press, and Manager, Native Opinion Press, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 84

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8.

Lower, Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta.
4/1 Camac Street.
407

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.
HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS.
IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE
GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING
SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,
REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES
ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS
SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS
GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS
FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES
ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS
LAWN MOWING MACHINES
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.
T. E. THOMSON & CO. 421

F. & C. OSLER
Calcutta,
GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } For Glass
MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS
CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF
KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.
MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL
Table Glassware.
MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER
Glass Furniture.
IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE
Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC
Venetian Mirrors.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL
Art Pottery.
The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at
The Lowest Price.
Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.
F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 422

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES
All contain English, Bengalee, Fusiee, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.
All Traill's Diaries are Copyright.
The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's.
Also TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.
D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta.

TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,
In English, Bengally, Urdu, and Hindi characters.
Showing synonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English.
Foolscap. Plain, 12 annas; Interleaved, Re. 1.
"YULE TIDE," 12 annas, Post free, Re. 1 prepaid.
54

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs. A
Per Month	1 0
" Annum	11 8
" Single Copy	0 3

IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs. As.
Per line	0 4

Printed and published by FREO NATH DOSS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE, CALCUTTA.